

NO. 21.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
J. B. GODWIN & CO., Proprietors.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of E. R. Quillin, in the Democratic Pioneer, the publishing department of the paper will hereafter be conducted by us. We solicit the patronage of the public, giving the assurance that all orders for printing of any description, entrusted to us, shall be executed with neatness and despatch.

M. V. GILBERT,
JOHN L. PALMER

The Pioneer will in future be conducted by J. B. Godwin & Co.

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Our thanks are tendered to the Hon. H. M. Shaw for a copy of the Daily Globe.

As the hands employed in our office desire to enjoy the Christmas holidays with their friends, the "Pioneer" will not be issued the next week.

The London Quarterly Review for October, and the North British for November, have been received, and contain, as usual, a number of able and interesting articles. The advertisement of the publishers of these valuable standard periodicals will appear in our next.

The Carrier respectfully requests the Patrons of the "Democratic Pioneer" to be at home on Friday morning next, which by the bye, is Christmas, and valuable documents never before presented to the world will be distributed by him. If it is impossible for them to be at home they can leave a "Quarter" or a "Half" which will answer every purpose imaginable, and oblige the

CARRIER.

MEETING OF THE RELIEF CLUB.

We were glad to see so respectable an attendance at both sexes at the Baptist Church on Tuesday night last, in pursuance of a notice of the Relief Club. It was an evidence of the strong feeling of benevolence and humanity that lead our people to remember the poor, and to be mindful of those who are destitute, and whom a rigorous winter will expose to many sufferings and privations. The objects of the Club were eloquently and forcibly set forth by J. W. Hinton and L. D. Starke, Esq., followed by a few pertinent remarks from W. W. Kennedy, after which a collection was taken up, which resulted in a contribution of some sixty-eight dollars. The Club has now fairly organized, and, if properly sustained, will do much good through the coming winter. It is not the intention of the Club to solicit donations, their object is a different one; yet we may take the liberty of saying, that all contributions will be thankfully received, and promptly applied to the mitigation of the sufferings of the poor and destitute of our town.

DUNCAN K. McRAE.

This gentleman, it is known to the most of our readers, has written a long letter, advocating a distribution of the public lands. The sophistries and fallacies contained in the elaborate exposition of the opinions of Mr. McRae have undergone a pretty severe scrutiny by the Democratic press of the State, and in some cases has been made the subject of humorous and pungent burlesques. The entire letter is but a stereotyped edition of the arguments of the distributists for many years past, and deserves attention now only from the fact that they are now brought forward by a man who has heretofore occupied a prominent position in the Democratic party. It is our intention to notice only that portion of Mr. McRae's epistle which he impudently peruses as "The Remedy" for the settlement of this land question. He advocates a distribution of the public lands among the several States, and this "Remedy" lays down the way for its accomplishment, obviating, as Mr. McRae thinks, the objections previously urged against it. He proposes that, instead of a division of the lands among the States, each State to take possession of such quantity as may fall to it, which would subject the lands to taxation by the States in whose boundary they should lie, that warrants should be issued to the Governors of the several States, the title remaining in the general government until the lands are sold. Mr. McRae says, "this plan would get rid of the difficulty about one sovereign holding dominion in the limits of another, and about the taxation of these lands by the States in whose boundary they lie." This is sophistry, too flimsy, however, not to be seen through at a glance. We hold the principle to be correct that a wrong committed indirectly is not the less excusable than one done directly; and a fraud perpetrated through a third person, is a fraud notwithstanding. Now, what does this scheme of Mr. McRae propose—and what does its mere suggestion admit? It proposes to do a thing indirectly, which

to do directly. Is it right that our State should hold dominion in the limits of another? Mr. McRae answers so, by proposing a subterfuge by which this difficulty would be gotten rid of. He says issue warrants to the Governors, &c., for these lands. Does not the lands in fact, so soon as these warrants go into the hands of the Governors, become the property of the States, and does the want of location effect their title to a certain quantity of land. It must lie somewhere, and notwithstanding the boundary is not defined, it is the property of the State, and to avoid taxation by a failure to locate it, is a palpable fraud upon some one of the States, and one that no State in the Union would be willing to practice upon a sister State. If there is to be a distribution, let it be done openly and honestly, the States assuming the responsibility and cost which the measure may carry with it.

Another objection to this plan: The burden of surveys, &c., must still be borne by the federal government, whilst not a dollar of the proceeds goes into the treasury. The States reap the reward and the general government must foot the bills. This will most assuredly increase the demands upon the federal treasury, and as the people alone furnish the means, there is not one so blind as to be unable to see to what this would lead us, an increase of taxes in the way of high protective duties.

Mr. McRae also thinks that these warrants will obviate the objections that have been made against distribution upon the grounds that the large amount of land thrown into market, would render it worthless. So far as the effect upon the market is concerned, there would be no difference between the lands being located and offered directly by the States, and the warrants, in the possession of the Governors, hawked about for sale. It is the number of holders in the market that would necessarily bring down the price. Each State would be anxious to get clear of their warrants, and the competition to secure purchasers must certainly reduce the price of these lands to a mere pittance. They would be forced into market whenever the States felt the need of money, and this would always be, for no sooner would the measure go into effect than a spirit of reckless extravagance would take hold of the people, and the proceeds of the lands would be inadequate to supply the increase in expenditure. This is an unavoidable conclusion, and one that must be reached by all who will take the trouble to examine the subject carefully. We have not the space for further comments at present, but will revert to the subject again.

CONGRESS.

We take the following brief report of the proceedings of Congress, from the Washington Union.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.—Very little business was done, but at an early hour the Senate went into executive session, after which they adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War stating that the usual appropriation for the manufacture of arms was omitted by some mistake from the appropriation bill passed by the last Congress, and requesting that an act be passed as soon as possible making the correction. Also, another communication announcing that the new bill was ready for the use of the House of Representatives. On motion, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the standing committees. Mr. Dowell, of Alabama, introduced a resolution that the ministers of the Gospel in this city be requested to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer, "without compensation." On Mr. Stephens motion this clause was struck out, and the resolution adopted. A resolution was also adopted that the extra copies of documents printed by order of the last Congress be delivered to the members of the present Congress. The House then adjourned to Monday next.

MONDAY.

SENATE.—A resolution was adopted to appoint the standing committees on Wednesday next, at one o'clock. Mr. Evans announced the death of his colleague, Judge Butler, in an appropriate manner, and eulogies were also delivered by Messrs. Mason, Pugh, Clay, and Cameron; after which the customary resolution on war was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker announced the standing committees. The special committee appointed to examine the new bill reported that it was ready for occupation, and recommended that possession be taken of it on Wednesday; which report was concurred in. A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Hon. A. P. Butler, late senator from South Carolina, and the passage of resolutions of respect to his memory. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, offered resolutions of respect for the deceased, and pronounced a feeling and appropriate eulogy. He was followed by Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, Harris of Illinois, and Goode of Virginia. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY.

SENATE.—The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a letter from the United States commissioner to China, transmitting certain regulations for the consular ports in China for the sanction of Congress; also, a report from the Secretary of the Interior, showing the balances of appropriations to the credit of that department on the 1st of July, 1856, and the expenditures of the same during the fiscal year commencing at that date. Mr. Hale announced the death of his late colleague, Hon. James Bell, and concluded his remarks by offering the customary resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased. After eulogies had also been pronounced by Messrs. Fessenden and Seward, the Senate adopted the resolutions and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Several executive communications were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The pending question being whether a bill introduced by Mr. Morrill, donating

public lands to the States and Territories for the endowment of colleges and the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts, should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture or to the Committee on Public Lands, it was decided to refer it to the latter. A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Hon. James Bell, late senator from New Hampshire. Messrs. Tappan, Colfax, and Washburn pronounced appropriate eulogies upon the deceased; when the usual resolutions of respect were adopted and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.—After the appointment of the standing committees, the Kansas question was discussed during the remainder of the day by Messrs. Green and Douglas, in speeches of marked ability, which were at the same time characterized by courtesy and good temper. The subject was then postponed until Monday next, when it is expected that Mr. Higler will occupy the floor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met in the new hall. Several executive communications were received; after which the members drew for seats. Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill making appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions. Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, presented the memorial of Mr. Brooks, contesting the seat of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and Mr. Bowie the petition of Mr. White, contesting the seat of Mr. J. M. Harris. The President's message was then taken up on a motion to print; when Mr. Cox, of Ohio, presented his views on the Kansas question, opposing its admission into the Union with the Lee mission constitution. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, followed in defence of the position taken by the President in the message. A special committee was authorized to inquire into the necessity of additional doorkeepers and other officers of the House; after which it adjourned.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 19th, 1857.

The Corporation of E. City met at the call of the Mayor present W. W. Kennedy, Mayor.

S. D. Cartwright, Joseph Lawrence, W. T. Hinton, and A. L. Jones. Offered that the Clerk make out bills against Wm. Labouteaux, Mrs. Guirkin, and C. N. Trueblood for one half amount of cost of paving in front of their property.

Mr. A. L. Jones, Auditor for 1857, rendered on oath his account with the Corporation, from which it appeared he was indebted to the Corporation in the sum of \$3.96—Ordered that the Clerk make out a bill against him for the same.

The bill of P. H. Dozier for one half amount of paving in front of his property—amounting to \$15, was presented. On motion of S. D. Cartwright the bill was allowed for \$10.00 being the usual cost of paving by the Corporation with ordinary brick. Mr. Jones called for the year and pays on the question, which was as follows, to wit: for allowing it for \$15, Mr. Jones and Mr. Hinton; for allowing it \$10, Messrs. Cartwright, Shannon, and Lawrence.

The bill of Wm. E. Mann for Printing, for \$6.00 was presented and allowed.

The bill of Jno. M. Hinton for moving man out of Town in the time of the Yellow Fever in 1855 amount \$5.00, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Wm. F. Martin, Esq., for negro Tom ringing Town Bell for balance of 1857, amount \$7.50, was presented and allowed.

The bill of W. W. Kennedy for work on bridge, amount \$5, was presented and allowed.

Ordered that Thos. Brothers be allowed thirty dollars as balance due on his salary, being 10 per cent retained of the quarter salary, and further that in consideration of extra services performed by him which were not in contemplation of his contract, he was on motion allowed the sum of seventy dollars for the same, and that an order for \$100 be issued to him for both orders.

The bill of Edwin Berry for supper furnished the Patrol, amount \$1.50, was presented and allowed.

Adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pioneer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18th, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—The President's annual message seems to have met with a favorable reception throughout the South, and in some sections of the non-slaveholding States. Mr. Buchanan's style of composition is clear and plain, and his suggestions wise and statesmanlike. The experience which he has had at home and abroad, give assurance to the country, that his interests will not be neglected in his hands.

Considerable surprise has been manifested here at the course of Senator Douglas, friends express deep mortification at the position he has assumed. The views of Judge Douglas, come in conflict with those of the President, as to the proper mode of settling existing difficulties in the Territory of Kansas. The President is anxious to give quiet and repose to a land distracted by issues of a sectional character, and hence he deems it best to admit Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, with its slavery clause only submitted to the people. Judge Douglas demands that the whole instrument be submitted for adoption or rejection, and upon this ground, maintains an attitude of hostility to the administration. On Wednesday, Mr. Green of Missouri, replied to Judge Douglas, and gained much credit for the force and solidity of his arguments. In the House, Messrs. Cox of Ohio, and Hughes of Indiana, have debated the Kansas question; the former in opposition to the Administration, and the latter in favor of it. The conservative men of the country, want peace, and peace can only be purchased, by disposing of the matter as speedily as possible.

The warm and animated contest for the Public Printing, has been brought to a close. Mr. Stedman of Ohio, has obtained the House printing, and Mr. Harris of the "Washington Union," has been selected for the Senate. These lucrative positions have been eagerly sought. When the amount paid for public printing reaches the enormous sum of two millions of dollars a Congress, it is time for the people to inquire into the necessity for such reckless expenditures. Complaints have been frequently made against the public printers, and the profits which they derive from their work, have been represented as immense. Costly plates embellish books, and various other unnecessary expenses

have been incurred, for the sole purpose of enriching men, instead of serving the public at reasonable prices. There seems now to be a determination on the part of Congress, to give the matter some attention, and to make the needed reform.

Advices from Utah, represent Brigham Young and the "Saints," as making vigorous preparations to resist the forces of the United States. While Mr. Buchanan disclaimed any intention to interfere with their local institutions, yet the Prophet and his fanatics have created rebellion, which the President has resolved to suppress, in a manner that will stand as a warning to all future rebels against such outbreaks.

The contest promises to be long and bloody, but the result will be the maintenance of law and order.

William Walker, the notorious filibuster, it appears has evaded our Navy, and has succeeded in landing his men in Nicaragua. With the Governments of the United States and England against him, his lawless expedition must utterly fail. The fate of Lopez should have been a warning to him and his companions. The removal of the District Attorney at New Orleans, by the President, for allowing Walker to give a more nominal bill, shows the determination with which the Government intends to act, in upholding its treaty stipulations with Nicaragua.

The small amount of coin now in the Treasury, will make it necessary in a short time to either issue Treasury notes, or to make a loan. The financial crisis now upon the nation, has had a disastrous effect upon our revenue from imports. It has declined amazingly. These financial revolutions are easily accounted for, and if we do not impose some stringent regulations upon our banking institutions, their recurrence will be frequent. In emerging from these pressing times, we ought to learn wisdom by stern experience, and to guard against their return hereafter.

It is seldom, that an act so noble, and so worthy of unbounded praise, is performed, as that which conferred upon Little William Sawyer, the appointment of a Page, in the House of Representatives.

Dr. Shaw has proved himself to be a friend to the orphan and the helpless. Little William Sawyer, has been peculiarly the child of misfortune. His mother was taken from him, when her care, her attention, and her training hands were most needed. But death had not yet finished its work, nor had the bitter cup of affliction attained its fullness. During the protracted snows and early blasts of January, a father in the discharge of his duty, as light-house keeper at the mouth of Pasquotank River, came to an accidental death. Four or five helpless children were left upon the charities of a kind and generous community. Sympathy, as well called the "tenderest emotion of the heart," was excited in every breast, for the infant family of so true and sterling a man, as was Edmund T. Sawyer.

But greater blessing were reserved for them. A hand to succor and aid them was near. Dr. Shaw, exerted his influence in their behalf, and secured an appointment for Little William, by which he is enabled to make four or five hundred dollars a year, and thus to support his brothers and sister. For so noble an act Dr. Shaw is entitled to the gratitude of every heart, capable of appreciating that true sympathy for an orphan, which is attended with the most beneficial results.

On Wednesday, the members of the House, moved into their new hall. The hall presents quite a gorgeous appearance, and is considerably larger, than the old one. After the holidays are over, Congress will proceed with its business, with due caution and prudent dispatch. Weighty matters are to be settled. Let wisdom and patriotism govern the deliberations of our National Legislature, and the clouds that now float so ominously along our political horizon, will disappear.

At a meeting of the Merchants of Elizabeth City, held Monday evening, Dec. 14th 1857, Mr. C. C. Green was appointed Chairman, and W. T. Hinton Secretary. On motion John M. Matthews, Wm. H. Clark and L. C. Dashiell were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas by the dispensation of an alwise Providence, we have to mourn the loss of one of the most esteemed among us.

Resolved, That we the merchants of Elizabeth City, in the death of William W. Fearing, of the firm of J. B. Fearing & Bro. have been deprived of a valuable member of our business circle in whose integrity, promptness, and purity we found an example worthy of the imitation of all, and which secured to him the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

Resolved, That the community has sustained an irreparable loss in being deprived of a citizen the beginning of whose life was promising a future so bright with prospects of usefulness and honor.

Resolved, That we most heartily sympathize with the family of the deceased in their great affliction.

Resolved, That we will close our stores and suspend all business during the funeral services of our departed friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this Town.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

C. C. GREEN, Chairman,
Wm. T. HINTON, Secy.

For the Pioneer.

EDMONTON, Dec. 11th, 1857.

AN EYE UPON THE PAST.

Mr. Editor:—In a late issue of the Standard, I observe an exhibit of the condition of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co., the prosperous state of which must be interesting to the public and doubly gratifying to the Company. During the last summer I had the pleasure of traveling over the Seaboard, and Wilmington Railroads and of seeing a small portion of the Central Road at Goldsborough. My trip extended through South Carolina and Georgia into Alabama. It is the verdict of justice only, not the language of exaggeration, when I state upon actual observation, that our Roads will compare favorably with any of the best, even those of Georgia, in the several requisites of good condition, good management, thorough equipment, and po-

lite efficiency of officers. It is true, that in point of progress we are far behind Georgia, whose giant Railroad system, Briarums-like, stretches out its numerous arms in many directions; but it is gratifying to know, that what is accomplished, is well done, and affords many promising points, at which to begin and connect further enterprises. A large portion of our Eastern people conscientiously and patriotically strove for a long time to prevent the co-operation and assistance of the State in works of Internal Improvement. But our opposition is at an end; our first and experience of the system caused us honestly to misjudge its advantages; with all honor to our patriotic brethren who withheld and defeated us in that policy we cheerfully acquiesce not only in accomplishing what is begun, but in undertaking such other works as the wants of our people may from time to time demand and the means of our State justify, until all her citizens find within convenient reach accessible markets for their produce. Without stopping to enumerate other advantages, allow me to say, that it is only by an extensive—general system of Internal Improvements, that we can hope to keep our people at home, and put a stop to that wholesale emigration, which for many years has seriously retarded the growth and prosperity of the State.

W. E. B.

[Correspondence of the Pioneer.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—Since I wrote to you last week, times have been exciting in the federal metropolis. The nominee of the Democratic caucus for House printer, Mr. Steadman, was duly elected, and very little of special importance, was done in the House, save the appointment of the Standing Committee, and the getting of everything in good working order.

Last Sunday the new hall was crowded to hear the Rev. Mr. Cummins of Trinity Church, preach a dedicatory sermon, and on yesterday (Wednesday) the members took possession of it.

In the Senate, the Standing Committees have been named, and some speeches made on that portion of the President's Message which refers to Kansas affairs; and eulogies were delivered on the life and character of Senators Butler and Bell, whose deaths were announced in the usual manner. Col. Harris, of the "Union," received the nomination for Senate printer yesterday and will, no doubt, be elected to-day.

It is rumored about town and generally believed that Governor Walker has sent in his resignation to the President, and that he intends to give publicity to his manifesto in reply to the Kansas portion of the message which he has been industriously preparing of late. By the way, I noticed that the editor of the "Sentinel" quoted a portion of my letter in order to establish an argument which he made relative to Walker's appointment, &c. Now, I would here state that I gave simply the current report here, and not my own opinion on this vexed question, from the fact that I paid very little attention to the subject, being perfectly resigned to remain quiescent till the full particulars come to light, when all will be made perfectly plain. Though, at present, I am certainly inclined to believe that Governor Walker transcended his official power, and placed the Kansas question in about as bad a fix as it has been in, since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

But, to change the subject from one Walker to another, this city, and in fact the country, has been thrown into a perfect fever, by the news that Gen. Wm. Walker has safely elected his landing in Nicaragua. He reached Greytown on the 25th ult., passing under the guns of the Saratoga, took possession of the Transit Company's warehouse, and hoisted the "lone star" flag of the Republic of Nicaragua. Thus commencing the first act of the drama. Reinforcements will soon join him—and a steamer is now on the way with provisions and munitions of war for him. A telegram, it may be said, from Mobile, states that Henningsen, with a thousand men, was about to start from that city, and that Walker stock was up in New Orleans. Your exchanges in a few days will furnish you with the full particulars.

The news from Mormondom is interesting and fully confirms that already received by previous advices, as to the determined resistance of the Mormons. All the mountain passes are fortified strongly, at each of which fifty men are stationed who will be well able to stop the further approach of our troops during the winter. The Mormons say they will fight to the death in the defence of their city, if the troops attempt an entrance this winter, and that in spring they will burn the city and go to the mountains where they have provisions to last them for four or five years. The four regiments that Mr. Buchanan proposes to be raised by Congress will not be a patch for the service required. It will require at least 20,000 men to teach these fanatics a lesson of obedience to the laws, or blot them out forever from the face of the earth.

The season here promises to be gay, and as there will be no lack of amusements, it is to be hoped the members and visitors will have a pleasant time.

W. R. C.

A STRAMER IN COLLISION WITH A WHALE.

On the last trip of the steamer Columbia from Oregon, an unusual number of the species of whale known as "hump-back" were observed sporting in the neighborhood of Humboldt Bay, as only a member of the deep can sport. The steamer, with wind and steam full in her sails was running at the rate of ten or twelve knots an hour, when, says a passenger, a huge whale rose to blow within half a rod of the ship's bow, its body lying at right angles with her course sailing. Bell thirty feet of the monster's back must have been exposed, and all were expecting an old fashioned "Crash, the cruel counter passed out thro' the self."

When Mr. Fish sank almost like lead, but not quick enough to "save his bacon," for he was not at sufficient depth to be out of reach of the ship's keel. When he rose the water for some distance around was crimsoned with his blood. Though with diminished force, the ship struck with great violence, turning the monster completely on its beam ends, in which position it came to the surface, on the larboard side, and just in time to receive another severe "thump" from the steamers paddle. But it was not killed for it was seen making its way toward the land some moments after. Humboldt people may people may look out for a supply of light.—Sacramento Union.

"R. R. R.—THE GREAT OLD LIGHT REVIVED.—Being the Raleigh Register's Remedy for all evils, past, present and future, on the robbing peder to pay Paul system."

An old politician whose sands of political existence are nearly run out has lately discovered an almost forgotten specific, for the cure of all diseases affecting the body politic. Actuated by the most disinterested and benevolent motives, he anxiously desires public attention to this invaluable remedy. He does not lay claim to be the original inventor, but only to new and improved mode of administering the specific. It was formerly used as a democratic blister, and signally failed on the "soft soap" system, and success guaranteed, if used according to the printed directions. The proprietor has no hesitation in saying, it would pay off England's national debt, if taken in sufficient doses; and he has autograph letters from distinguished members of the British Cabinet, ordering a large quantity for the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny. The fall of Delhi proves the efficacy of the R. R. R. While disclaiming all bombastic pretensions, justice requires that the truth should be told. The R. R. R. Remedy if properly applied will tunnel mountains, build railroads, pay every man's taxes, give every body an hundred acres of land, and teach the babies their A. B. C. What more can any man require of a medicine which is to be had gratis? The old politician refers the incredulous to the following genuine certificates:

"This is to certify that I have used the 'Old politician's R. R. R.' with the most marvellous success. One bottle cured me of a State Senator and with a second I lost a hole through the mountains, built a railroad and graminated the West. I strongly recommend every know nothing candidate, to keep a dose or two of this precious remedy always at hand."

ALFRED D.—Having much experience in administering public doses ad nauseum. I am of opinion that the R. R. R. is a capital medicine for the times, and far superior to the "Popes pills" or the "Foreigners tincture." I can conscientiously recommend it as a skill or cure medicine. JONAS A. G.—

A Chance for \$3000 a year and furnished residence. The Proprietor of R. R. R. is anxious to meet with a gubernatorial agent for the "distribution" of the R. R. R. Remedy. He must be of democratic proclivities, but of lax principles, not easily scared or made to blush, and superior to the vulgar prejudices of honest conviction or political consistency. To a suitable person who will make himself generally useful, the above chance is offered. He will have a pleasant summer preambulation throughout the State with the thermometer at 95 degrees, have some talk talking to do and an opportunity to spend from \$25 to \$50 per week, or more if he has it. In addition to the above excellent offer, the proprietor will guarantee the agent Irish pipe's pay, more "kicks than coppers." Any democrat willing to embrace the opportunity will address (in his own handwriting) R. R. R. Remedy, Register office Raleigh, on or before the first of April next.

Positive Notice. No old line Whig or Know Nothing need apply. The proprietor is sick of them.—Worcester Acus.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

One short month ago, the Register worked itself into a "distribution," fever.—The editor "wrote" and "inspired" and "inspired" and "wrote" to persuade the people, that a "distribution democrat" as a gubernatorial candidate, was the one thing needful for the salvation of the State. I, roared for one, not as a bull frog, or even as an Irish bull, but verily as a genuine bull of Caeban, which the Register ever is, when it approaches the Know Nothing fence which keeps it out of the democratic pastures. But now when Duane mounts the fence, and answers, "lo here I am!" The Register changes its tone and actually quizzes the deluded aspirant in the following style:

"Whether by long vigils and fastings—deep penitence and prayer—by manifold buffeting by sea and by land—this doctored disciple may ever be deemed worth to be again restored to the 'privileges, rights and immunities' which he once enjoyed in the bosom of the faithful, is a matter with which we have found no concern. We even hesitate to express the sympathy which we cannot help feeling for this smitten and shorn lamb. He is a brave man, and must bear his misfortune, as well as he can."

"Doomed man," "a matter with which we have no concern," "he must bear the misfortune as well as he can." An American Whig whose very name is nearly all sympathy, has none for the "distribution Democrat." When we recovered our astonishment after reading the above, we found ourselves unconsciously singing.

Will you walk into our party, Says the Spider to the Fly &c.

Every body knows how the poor fly was used up, and for the present we will leave it buzzing in the cobweb into which the Register man has artfully seduced it.

Truly this is a "funny world" and the Editor of the Register one of the funniest fellows in it.—War. News.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY S. A. WYER & WHEEDBEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 100 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1857.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 58 to 63 for new, and dull.

Mixed, 68 to 70 for old.

Yellow, 70

White Wheat—125 to 135 for Southern. Red .. 120 to 125—market quiet.

FLOUR—\$1.50 to \$3.50 for Extra. PORK—Mess \$15.50 to \$16.50. Prime \$13.75 to \$14.00.

NAVAL STORES.—Crude Turpentine \$2.75 per Bbl.; Spirits do., 41c. gallon. Common Rosin \$1.22 1/2c.

Tar, nominal, \$1.75 Bbl.

SALT—T. I. nominal, 20c. bushel.

WHISKY—23 cents gallon.

SUGARS.—Firm. Cuba 5 1/2 to 6 7/8-cets. HAY—50 and 60 cts.

MOLASSES—Cuba, 18 and 24c.

COTTON—N. C. 10 3/8; N. O. 11 1/2; Texas 11 5/8.

REMARKS.—Broadstuffs of all kinds have gradually declined during the past week. Naval Stores dull and unsaleable. Cotton heavy and unsettled—sales very limited.

MARRIED. In Bertie County, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. M. M. Forbes, John Porter, of this place, to Miss Mollie E. Mearns, of that place.

At the Baptist church in this town, on Sunday evening 20th inst. by Rev. H. T. Woodruff, Morgan, Esq., to Miss Julia A. Mearns, both of Pasquotank County.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET FOR RE-ELECTION.

FOR MAYOR, Wm. W. KENNEDY.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

S. D. CARTWRIGHT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, AR

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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is bordered by a dark, textured material, possibly the book's binding or cover. There is no text or other markings on the page.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, particularly towards the edges. The right edge of the page is slightly irregular, suggesting it is part of a bound volume. There is no text or other markings on the page.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. A vertical crease or fold is visible near the right edge of the page. The page is set against a dark background.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a dark, irregular stain along the right edge, possibly from the binding or a liquid spill. A small, dark mark is visible near the bottom center of the page.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is dark and textured, indicating the binding of the book. There is no text or other markings on the page.

W. S. SPATLEY,

W. S. SPATLEY,



IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS AND FINE CUTLERY.

No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

de 10-15

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FALL 1855

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TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to quit the business of farming, has for sale, his TWO FARMS known as the "Sutton and Morris Farm," on "Turkey Ridge" in Perquimans County, N. C.

For terms and rich land both of the said Farms equal in value to any in the Eastern part of North Carolina. The part of the Farms under cultivation is very productive and desirable to a Farmer. An opportunity of purchasing land of such extra quality is seldom offered. The first tract contains about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, the second FIVE HUNDRED and over. Both of the said Farms may be converted into one if required. They have on them two good tenements and out-buildings, and convenient to two Landings for shipping. It is a compact body, but may be easily divided into several tracts.

All persons wishing to examine the land, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in riding over and showing the property.

I will offer for sale upon liberal terms of credit, provided such security as required be given.

W. A. NEBANE

Woodville, Nov. 25, 1855.

DR. WM. G. HANCOCK,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY

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BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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